New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1262. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Court.

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A NEW BANK SUPERINTENDENCY.

A BROAD GUAGE.

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

A LETTER ABOUT SALT.

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Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Legislating went quietly along to-day. Nothing wonderful transpired in the open sessions of either house, that particularly requires comment. In the House of Lords, I shall propose to let them alone, without vote or comment. But in the Assembly, to-day, there was an appendix episode that deserves particular notice, and that was

THE APPOINTMENT OF BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

Yesterday MARTIN BOOKSTAVER nominated to the Governor for appointment to the office of Superintending of the Bank Department. This was announced, and that morning the governor sent up to the Senate the nomination of JAMES M. COOK, to fill the vacancy. It was Executive Session day, and by unanimous consent the rule requiring all nominations to be referred to one week was suspended, and then, by a unanimous vote, the nomination of Mr. COOK for the office mentioned was confirmed. This unanimous vote of Senate, composed of men of all parties, is an expression of the worth, that will go further even than a complimentary paragraph in a newspaper. Every man should stand on his own bottom. I know of no man more ready to be judged by his merits than the new Superintendent.

As I have before informed you, Mr. COOK comes to us under the recommendation of the New-York Central Railroad Company. The appointment of that Corporation have learned by experience as to render absolutely necessary the election of an officer equal in importance to any in the State. They have separated from the department of the Superintendent certain labors and responsibilities, and have placed them under the control and supervision of a Comptroller. It is this position that has been tendered to and accepted by Mr. SILVERMANIUS. The salary is $5,000 a year, and you perceive that in it I have no doubt Mr. S. will fully and satisfactorily satisfy himself to receive it. The ability of a corporation to outbid the State is not an every day occurrence—to wise and judicious a selection happens a combination and happy circumstances of integrity and judgment.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the rules and joint rules, which was made the special order at 12 o'clock, was postponed till Friday, to give those 128 members an opportunity to examine the proposed amendments.

The order of the day, being the consideration of Bills having reached, some trifling bills, chiefly of a local character, were disposed of.

A bill was read the 3d time to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of Brooklyn, enacting the Fire Wardens with additional powers.

The following Senate Bills were taken up and passed: To amend the charter of the Village of Hudson; in the first district; for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, (exempting its property from taxation.)

RULES ON RAILROADS.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MY CONSTITUENTS.

Let me notice two events which transpired in the Assembly this morning.

The first was the reiteration by Mr. BAILEY of the remarks he has for three hereinbefore felt himself impelled to make, in relation to the language used by the Governor in that portion of his Message relating to the conduct of certain officials in the City of New-York. I am somewhat astonished that a man of Mr. BAILEY's admitted ability should desire it in taste to harp on one string the same old tune—in the same words and with the same notes. He ought to have been able to say something original, fresh, vigorous. As it was, he only dwindled himself down to the smallest capacity. And really I cannot exactly sympathize with Mr. BAILEY in his indignation at the language used by the Governor. If the New-York officials did disregard the law—if they openly, as well as secretly, permitted statute provisions to be violated—if they neglected or refused to do their duty—why should not the fact be proclaimed? It is the duty of the Governor to communicate to the Legislature the condition of the State, and he should do so faithfully and fearlessly. And in so doing he should use plain speech—honest Saxon bluntness—and not go skirting about for hooded words, in which to excuse official neglect or official depravity. The Governor believed that those charged with the enforcement of the Prohibitory law in the City of New-York had utterly violated their trust—he had good reasons for so believing—they were patent to any observer—he has frankly and plainly said so. None too frankly, none too plainly, for the information of the public, nor for the public good.

A refutation of the charges so distinctly made—and a vindication of their course—is what will most redound to the credit of the New-York officials. They are not to be whitewashed nor upheld by Mr. BAILEY's indignant wordy review of the language in which those charges are clothed.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

In connection with Mr. BAILEY's harangue, Mr. MATTESON, of Chenango, a Hunker Know-Nothing, made a speech charging that appointments to office had been bought and sold by the Executive, and those by whom he was surrounded, and that proofs of such buying and selling could be easily produced. He, therefore, moved that a Committee should be appointed, to whom should be referred the charges brought by the Governor against the New-York officials, and the charges which he, Mr. MATTESON, Hunker Know-Nothing member of Assembly from the County of Chenango, deliberately and willfully brought against the Executive. He wanded the Committee clothed with power to send for persons and papers.

The proposition to raise a Committee was promptly seconded by the political friends of the Governor, through Judge FOOTE. If Mr. MATTESON does not wake up to-morrow morning with a feeling that he has shown zeal without discretion, I presume he will push his resolution along. The Executive and his friends have no fears of such an investigation as is proposed—if the Order of Hiadoos think there is any capital to be made out of it, let them work it up. If they find not Jordan a "hard road to travel," there is no truth in the thousand stories current about the Capitol of the buying and selling of Canal appointments. Dive along, Mr. MATTESON, but be very careful that you are not caught in your own trap.

KNOW-NOTHING DISANCHERING—INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Some days ago Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the interest paid on deposits made by the State. I have not heard anything of that resolution for the past week, and I suppose it is to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Not getting at some information touching those deposits, which I anticipated would be forwarded in answer to Mr. BROOKS' resolution, I have looked elsewhere, and from a reliable source have got what I desired. Under the joint charge of the Superintendent of the Bank Department and the State Treasurer are placed certain funds, contributed by the banks of the State, and held in trust for their benefit. The Treasurer, without consultation with the Superintendent, deposited these funds with the Merchants' Bank, of this city, and on them obtains interest at the rate of four and five-eighths per cent. per annum. As soon as this transaction came to the knowledge of the Superintendent, and it was little better than larceny to do it without his knowledge, he remonstrated with the Know-Nothing lord of the Treasury, and stated distinctly that he had a proposition from responsible parties, to receive those deposits at a yearly interest of four and three-quarters per cent.—one-eighth per cent more than is paid by the Merchants' Bank. This was some days since, and yet Mr. Treasurer CRAMER has not granted himself of the advantage into situated for him. How long he will continue to defraud the Bank Fund of the one-eighth per cent to which it is entitled I cannot say, for I do not know what are the intentions of the Know-Nothing Cabinet on any whose direction are secret. As the fund is more than a Hundred thousand dollars the difference in interest amounts to a snug piece. If the merchants' Bank can retain it for a couple years, it can afford to do it very handsomely for the Treasury of the Order; and no doubt it will be happy to do so.

Is it the knowledge of this transaction that withholds the passage of Mr. BROOKS' resolution of inquiry? Is that gentleman afraid to open the skeleton closet?

SOCIAL MATTERS.

Evening parties are more frequent, though less magnificent than of old. The large parties that were so fashionable some years since have been given up, and in their stead we have substituted weekly receptions and informal gatherings—a decided improvement on the old-time custom, and quite fascinating.

Last Tuesday evening, J. V. L. PRUYN, Esq., one of the Regents of the University, invited the Joint Library Committee of the Legislature and sundry literary gentlemen of the city to a soiree. On the same evening Mr. A. M. STIMSON invited a number of scientific gentlemen to meet Professors GOULD and HENRY.

On Wednesday evening Judge PARKER gave a very pleasant entertainment. Among the guests was JOHN PAINTER, of this city, who affords one of the most remarkable instances of high genius and attainments in humble circumstances, I have ever known. He is a practical printer, and works daily in the establishment of Mr. CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, but he has a wonderful aptitude for mathematics, and he pushed his studies in that department to a very great extent. He has a library of some 3,000 volumes, composed almost entirely of works on Mathematics, in English, French and German. He has himself written several valuable works on different branches of this science, solely on account of his scientific attainments he has been appointed State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, an office, for the discharge of the duties of which he is eminently fitted. It is remarkable that one of Mr. PATTERSON's profession and position should have devoted himself so closely to the study of such a science. It is scarcely less remarkable that so much genius and devotion should meet with such timely private and public appreciation as has been evidenced towards Mr. PAINTER.

Friday evening was the third reception of the season at the Executive Mansion. The lady of the Governor and the elegant furniture which surrounds possess, in a remarkable degree, the ability to make these receptions most pleasant and fascinating. Their genial hospitality imparts a warmth and cordiality to the company crowding their parlors that is rarely attainable in such assemblies. L. F.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cause of the Failure of the Plurality Resolution.

HON. THOMAS T. FLAGLER MISSING.

RUMORED CHALLENGE FROM DR. VALK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The plurality resolution failed to-day, through the absence of one of the Ohio Republicans without pairing, and the indiscreet pairing off of two others. Beginning as are these failures, through the culpable imprudence of friends, the Anti-Nebraska men are not disheartened.

To-morrow an effort is expected to be made again, with a reasonable prospect of success, if a direct vote can be had, as RICHARDSON, who paired off with an absent New-York member, reserving the privilege of voting to-day, cannot vote to-morrow, and at least one additional vote is promised.

Great anxiety is felt in regard to Hon. THOMAS T. FLAGLER, who started from Baltimore for Washington to-night, with his family, but left the car before reaching the Relay House, since when he has not been heard from. It is hoped, however, that he missed the train at the Relay House.

It is rumored to-night that Dr. VALK has challenged Hon. GUY R. PELTON, in consequence of the latter's recent letter published by the New-York Press. As PELTON has a respectable character to maintain, it is not supposed that he will accept the invitation to make himself a felon. S.

Mr. Clingman's Plurality Resolution—Disappointment at its Failure, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

When the main question was taken to-day, on Mr. CLINGMAN's plurality resolution, there was considerable applause from the galleries and some parts of the floor. The result was announced throughout the city that the House was on the eve of electing a Speaker, and general satisfaction was expressed. The joy, however, was turned to sadness, by the announcement of the result of the vote. The resolution was voted for by Messrs. Clingman, Hickman, Barclay, Herbert and Kelly, (Democrats,) together with the Republicans, but was defeated by the votes of the Democrats and Americans, joined by Messrs. Dunn, Scott, Harrison, Moore, Haven and Wheeler—Impracticables (usually so styled)—with Mr. Campbell of Ohio.

Failure of the Democrats and South Americans to Coalesce—Liberality of Mr. Valk—Mr. Whitney's Proposition—The Assaults on Horace Greeley—The Senate Printer, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

One more day added to the past, but not altogether wasted, as it gave us another and a later indication that all the billing and cooing of the Union, the Old Democrats, and a few of the thinner-skinned South Americans has failed to arrange any terms of coalition between the two parties. In fact it never

TROUBLED THE DEMOCRACY

was the intention of the Administration leaders in the House to permit Col. ORR's election, and his friends are well satisfied that he would never have been nominated by a caucus if there had been any honest desire that he should succeed. His only possible chance was through means of his strength as an independent candidate. As such he would, doubtless, have received the support of the mass of the South Americans, who, added to Mr. HAVEN and the open-faced Nebraska men, might have given him a plurality. The fact that his chances were thus ruthlessly thrown away by the caucus has excited not a little ill-feeling among Col. ORR's friends,—and the more because his personal qualifications made him a favorite candidate with the Democracy from the beginning. However, that's their business.

BILLING AND COOING.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, this morning proposed that the Democrats should select a South American for whom the Democrats would vote, or that the South Americans should select a Democrat for whom they would vote. Messrs. WHITNEY, of New-York, and CULLEN, of Delaware, promptly repudiated any such arrangement on their part. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, embraced the opportunity to make a speech quite conciliatory towards the Americans, and expressive of his surprise at, and condemnation of, any caucus nomination by the Democrats of the present Congress. His bid for the Speakership would have been a good one, in the event of a coalition,—but there was the rub.

VALK'S LIBERALITY.

Subsequently Dr. VALK, of New-York, got into a conversational debate with Mr. LETCHER upon the Speakership, when Mr. LETCHER posed the Doctor by asking whether he would vote for an Administration Democrat? The Doctor, after an earnest's hesitation, announced in the affirmative, but was met by the query how he would vote for WISE or MORRIS, evidently "Native Billy" Morris, of Ohio—just the last man on their side the Union whom the Democrats would vote for under existing circumstances, for the authorship of "Jesse Wiseman, Son of Isaac," or any other of his published productions.

Mr. WHITNEY also entered the ring to-day, with one of his famous shrewd propositions for the session, according to my notion. The general idea was to send a committee declaring that the House should be organized forthwith, and that the Clerk should call the roll of States with the names of members-elect, and the Speaker of the House, who should never be voted for, (which is present usage,) in the language of Mr. BLANCHARD, of Ky., Democratic "admirable Speaker," that would not be unfrequently "pro tem" and officious. As Mr. THOMPSON observed, the proposition would be to kill off, one by one, all the best men in the House, until a decent man was left standing, without any of the positive qualities which make for one friends and enemies at the same time, should be elevated to the Chair, to be "cribbed, bitten and confined" at ideal reminiscences upon the floor. Neither side of the House seemed to favor the proposition, and it was voted by an overwhelming majority.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT UPON GREELEY.

The assaults made upon Mr. GREELEY, this evening, are freely commented upon. Of course, there are some individuals base enough to rejoice over the disgraceful affair, and to commend him who perpetrated the outrage; but among gentlemen, so far as I have had opportunity to judge, the general expression is one of abhorrence. The circumstances were these: On Thursday last, Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, moved a resolution proposing to vote on the course all the candidates for Speaker who had been run previous to that time. In his letter of Saturday, published yesterday, Mr. GREELEY commented upon the resolution as the meanest proposition yet presented to Congress. This is supposed to be the provocation for the assault. This afternoon, after the House adjourned, Mr. GREELEY started for his hotel, in company with Mr. PENNYPACKER, of Pennsylvania. While passing through the Capitol grounds, Mr. RUST addressed him, and the parties halted, while Mr. PENNYPACKER passed on, not suspecting any difficulty. Mr. GREELEY was thus left entirely alone, without a friend anywhere near him. RUST asked him if his name was GREELEY. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he inquired whether he was a correspondent? GREELEY's answer was, "That depends upon circumstances;" upon which RUST said, "Take that, then!"—striking him a severe blow on the head with his clenched fist, which he repeated frequently.

During all this time Mr. GREELEY had not the remotest idea who his assailant was. He defended himself as well as he could, until the parties were separated—and then asked of the by-standers, "Who is that man?" RUST started up the avenue, and Mr. GREELEY also pursued his way in the same direction, some little distance behind his assailant, and still unaccompanied by any friends. When near the National Hotel, RUST left the half dozen friends with whom he had been walking, turned back upon GREELEY, and asked, "Do you know now who I am?" The answer was, "Yes, you are Mr. RUST of Arkansas," and then the latter began to beat him furiously over the head with the metal top of a heavy cane, nobody interfering until his brutal vengeance seemed to be satisfied. This is chiefly Mr. GREELEY's statement of the facts, and it is corroborated by the declarations of distant eye-witnesses so far as they go. It only remains to say that RUST is physically one of the most powerful men in the House. Courageous he surely possesses. No one, I am sure, can fail to look upon the outrage as cowardly and degrading. Even were it possible to justify the first assault in the slightest degree, at a time when Mr. GREELEY had no friend near, even to testify to his assassination, and when he was thus unintended—as he is known always to be unarmed—for the second assaults upon the avenue there can be no palliation even among the advocates of brute force.

PARTIES FORMING AGAINST RUST.

Mr. GREELEY declines to prosecute his assailant, but will doubtless show him that he is not to be intimidated. And in that he will not be alone. A public man's conduct is always open to criticism, and if Mr. RUST hopes to settle it by resort to the arguments of barbarism, he will fail. There is no disgrace in being beaten or even assaulted by one who happens to possess superior physical power, but there would be ignominy in permitting such demonstrations to deter one from following the line of his duty.

WHO SHALL BE BEATEN?

Colonel NICHOLSON, of the Union, was again renominated to-day by a Senatorial caucus, for printer to the Senate, Colonel FORNEY having considerately and peaceably withdrawn. The vote in caucus stood eighteen to five. These united would only give NICHOLSON 33 votes—not enough to place his election beyond paradventure. Surely, if the Administration persists in keeping the House disorganized, its opponents in the Senate may be expected to continue in favor of somebody who don't support Mr. PIERCE for renomination. A combination in behalf of STEPHEN DOUGLAS, and some outsider may still be made successful.

GOVERNOR SEWARD ON GENERAL AMERICA.

Governor SEWARD spoke, on Thursday, on the Central American question, and will, undoubtedly, treat us to a concise, discriminating and thorough argument of the entire subject. One thing may be safely taken as a text-book during all the discussion which may follow.

S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

The Senate was not in Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by States, each State casting one vote. He said the House was absolutely bringing itself into contempt. There was less anxiety on the part of the people relative to an organization now than there was four weeks ago. He appealed to State Rights' men to sustain the proposition.

Mr. TOMB remarked that the proposition is repugnant to the constitution of the House. Members are here to represent the people, and not independent sovereignties. It would be unjust, because it would give the power to organize to the minority. If gentlemen were anxious to organize on the expressed will of the people, they should give way to the great majority.

On motion of Mr. TOMB, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 135 to 73.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality vote, if no choice shall be made by the next three trials. He said if the resolution was adopted the majority must concur in the election. It was necessary to organize, and two months had been spent in vain expedients to do so. It would devolve on the American Party, upon the adoption of the resolution, to take their choice between Mr. ORR and Mr. BANKS.

Mr. HERBERT earnestly appealed to gentlemen entertaining conservative principles, to oppose the election of Mr. BANKS, whom he regarded as the representative of that fanaticism which would destroy the vitality of the Union.

Mr. LETCHER, looking at the present state of the political elements, could not reconcile the principle which is calculated to place the South at a prejudicial disadvantage than she now occupies. The result of the adoption of the resolution would be the election of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. BOCOCK (opposing the resolution) looked upon the election of Mr. BANKS as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the country, on account of the political principles held by Mr. BANKS, which, if carried out, would result in the death of the principles of the Constitution and the Revolution. He appealed to the Democracy to pause before they assisted in the election of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. BENNETT, of N. Y., thought the only fair way of effecting an organization under present circumstances was by the plurality rule.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said that the Democratic Party would generally vote against the resolution, but that there would be sufficient diversion in their ranks to effect its adoption. The people would hold them to as much responsibility for it as they would the man who would shelve a lighted squib in a powder-house.

Mr. GREENWOOD made a motion that the resolution be tabled. Lost by a tie vote.

Mr. CLINGMAN's plurality resolution was then rejected by 108 against 106.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

No. 46.—GILL, appellant, vs. WM. F. SMITH et al., executors and appellees, et Frederick Whetcroft. Argument was concluded by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for appellees.

No. 58.—JAMES P. MALLONEY et al. Mutual Savings Bank and others, appellants, vs. This case was submitted to the Court on the record, and printed arguments by Mr. HALL for plaintiffs.

No. 59.—JOHN G. STEELE et al. vs. Trustees of St.—. Argument by Mr. GILLETT, for the appellants, was concluded on printed argument by Mr. SMITH, for the appellees.

No. 64.—[illegible] Derry et dem., &c. R. MORRIS et al. vs. [illegible] and Improvement Company. Thompson vs. Wm. P. RICHMOND et al.

No. 65.—[illegible]

No. 66.—[illegible] The case of ROBERT STOCKLEY et al.—Argument was commenced by Mr. VAN WINKLE, for the plaintiffs.

The Boston Recaption Indemnity Cases.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

In the case of *Ela vs. The Mayor and Military of Boston*, for damages for personal injuries received at the rendition of Anthony Burns, Hon. John P. Hale this morning made the closing argument for the plaintiff. He denied the legality of the proceedings of Judge Kelly in issuing a Marshal's warrant, which was corrupt control in the matter of the removal of Burns from Boston, and he thought that on the 2d of June, 1854, Boston was a subjugated city. He deemed the Fugitive Slave Law a parody on the Constitution, and a blight on the page of history. It had no binding effect upon the conscience. He considered it a desolation of duty for the Mayor to devolve upon Gen. EDMANDS the responsibility which he did. The case is not yet concluded.

The arguments in the case of ELA vs. MAYOR SMITH and others are concluded. The decision is reserved.

Destruction of the Roswell Museum by Fire.

LOWELL, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Museum in this city, with several of the stores beneath it, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $70,000. Partially insured.

The Museum building was owned by P. A. HILDRETH, Postmaster, and occupied by N. P. GARDNER, for theatrical performances. The members of the company engaged were lately from the Boston National. They lose their wardrobes, &c.

The law library of Hon. B. F. BUTLER was also destroyed.

Among the other sufferers, are C. W. PRATT, dry goods; ABEL WHEELER, bookseller; E. B. RANDALL & Co., clothing. The new building adjoining, belonging to Mr. NEWHALL, was considerably injured.

The Ohio Legislature and the Cincinnati Slave Case.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

In the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature today, Mr. BROWN introduced a preamble and resolution relating the circumstances of the recent slave case in Cincinnati, denouncing the participators in the arrest, and requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into it, and report a law to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in Ohio. After debate, the resolution was adopted, and afterwards reconsidered and referred to a committee.

Loss of the British Bark Mare Castle.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The brig *Neptune's Favorite*, Capt. LANE, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day, reports that on the 6th inst., in lat. 36° 32', long. 68°, she fell in with the British bark *Mare Castle*, Captain MOORE, from St. John, N. B., for Greenock, water-logged and dismasted. Capt. LANE took off eight of the crew. The remaining complement of five of the crew, the Captain, and one passenger, were taken on board the ship *Alfred Shaw*, Capt. CARTER, from New Orleans, bound for Liverpool. The *Mare Castle* was dismasted in a gale on the 24th inst.

Wreck of the Steamer Neptune, with the Mate and Five Seamen.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The brig *Second Packet*, of New-Orleans came in collision with the ship *Hope*, of Maine, and sank in three minutes afterwards. The Captain and four seamen were saved on board the *Hope*, but the mate and five seamen were drowned. The *Hope* was damaged to the amount of $4,000. The brig and cargo were insured in New-Orleans offices, and she was owned by Darrow & Co., of that city.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday last are received.

They contain the Message of Governor HYNEMAN, of Louisiana, which treats altogether of local matters, except in the concluding paragraph, which speak of the report of the Slavery question; and anticipating continual agitation, considers the time for compromise as past, and advises preparation for the issue.

Meeting of the Friends of George Law in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of GEORGE LAW was held here this evening. Among the speakers were Messrs. CHILES, DENNISON, PIERSON, C. S. MILLS, of the Assembly, and CHAMBERLAIN BURR. A resolution, declaring GEORGE LAW the choice of the meeting for the American candidate for the Presidency, was adopted.

The Naval Court-Martial—Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The defence of Commander RITCHIE was read to-day. It includes an affidavit giving the particulars of his interview with Capt. DUPONT, reaffirming the use of the epithets denied by Capt. DUPONT. The Judge Advocate is allowed the privilege of reading, to-morrow, his reply to the defence. This privilege is unusual in Naval Courts.

Steam Boiler Explosion at Baltimore—The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steam boiler in the Canton Iron Works in this city burst this morning, killing one man and severely injuring several others—two fatally. The Canton Works are owned by E. D. LAWRENCE.

We have received no mail south of Augusta to-day.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Southern Commercial Convention met here to-day, and temporarily organized, with JAMES MAION, of Richmond, in the Chair. There was a slim attendance.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Contested Election Case—Barr vs. Sickles.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Committee of the Senate having in charge the examination of this case, had a meeting to-day, and heard the argument of Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, counsel for Mr. SICKLES, on the motion of the latter to dismiss the petition of Mr. BARR as frivolous.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The *America*, which left this port for Liverpool at 10 M., takes out forty-six passengers for Liverpool and sixteen for Halifax. There was no specie shipped by her.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 30—11 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* has not yet been signaled off this port. The snow-storm ceased about 8 o'clock this evening, and the weather is now clear, with a stiff wind from the North.

Arrival of the Jamed Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York, at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived here at her wharf last night from New-York, with all on board well.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW [illegible]

[illegible] Nearly Two [illegible]

NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Late and Interesting from the South Pacific and Australia.

The United States Mail steamship [illegible], Capt. Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., commander, left Aspinwall at 2 P. M. of the 16th inst. for this port, and arrived at Panama at 10 P. M. of the same day. The Golden Gate left Panama on the 17th inst. at 2 P. M., and arrived at Aspinwall, from whence the passengers took the cars at 6 P. M. for this city.

The health of the passengers and crew of the Golden Gate was good.

We are indebted to Messrs. FREEMAN & Co.'s Express for Panama papers, and to Capt. [illegible] of the steamship *George Law*, for the Aspinwall papers.

Panama per Golden Gate.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.—[illegible]
Wm. Heath & Co.—[illegible]
James Forbes—[illegible]
Order—[illegible]
Dodge, Morgan & Co.—[illegible]
Bank of Commerce—[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.—[illegible]
A. Hardy & Co.—[illegible]
Goldsmith, Hay & Co.—[illegible]
Peabody & Trowbridge—[illegible]
Adams & Co.—[illegible]
Total—[illegible]

NEW GRANADA.

Trade of Panama—Reported [illegible] Central American [illegible] News.

Speaking of the trade of Panama and its prospects for improvement, the Star and Herald says:

"The subject was started by the Governor of Panama, which, if carried out, as we doubt not it will be successfully, will lead permanently to all the Central American States, and to the whole world, for the sale of the products of their countries. What is this we hear upon the lips of every stranger to our harbor as a desirable object to be accomplished? Why, to add greatly to the commerce of Panama, and as that project is now [illegible] Australia, and native products of that [illegible] England to carry it out, we [illegible] that the time will be [illegible] months.

Every steamer that comes [illegible] Isthmus, the Custom House [illegible] Panama, and says:

"As regards our recovery among the passengers we can say, without fear of contradiction, that we can look up what we say by the best possible testimony, as we have taken pains to ascertain, in this Isthmus during the past year, inclusive of railroad and other losses, that the daily City Engineer, who is as well posted as to bring forward proof of what he says for the time.

Another fact we will state that may interest foreign readers, and even the Civil Engineer, as the British Government [illegible] our of the numerous resident [illegible] Panama, there has, we believe, been but one death during the year.

The Panama brings forward the name of Gen. MURILLO TORO as a candidate for the Presidency of New Granada.

Mr. RICHARD CARVL, [illegible] Consul to the port Governor of the State of Panama, [illegible] name seems to be received with marked favor.

The Aspinwall Courier has the following item:

The new Catholic church, composed of Italian foreigners and natives, has been [illegible] organization. We shall be able to [illegible] reports of their proceedings in the course of the coming week. We have some hope of their success, but think that a quorum has never attended their meetings.

There are between twenty-five and thirty vessels in our harbor at the present writing, and [illegible] has been kept up for some six weeks past.

H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war Brisk, Captain [illegible] arrived in Panama on the 16th January from Mexico, bringing $1,500,000 in treasure for Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

The British steamer Bogota, from the South American States, with $600,000 in treasure, arrived at Panama on the 19th of January. Dates from Valparaiso are to the 29th December.

The Congress was in extra session. The Minister have been directed to measures of great value, and may be seen in the following enumeration of them:

Three hundred thousand dollars have been voted for the erection of an iron pier for landing goods at Valparaiso. The want of this has long been greatly felt—especially since the [illegible] by many of the large [illegible] for the deposits of merchandise. The Government is authorized to raise this sum by loans, if necessary. The pier is to be of iron, and to receive three years of large draught at its outer [illegible]. It is to be located near the warehouses.

A supplementary estimate for nine [illegible] the current appropriation for the year, for roads and bridges, of which [illegible] which, upon some roads, had been [illegible] will now be restored.

Besides the amounts appropriated for [illegible] School of Arts and Trades, $6,000 have also been granted to the Agricultural Normal School for purchase of utensils and seeds.

The Civil Code has been approved by both Chambers. It commences, as the law of the land, [illegible] ence—namely, Jan. 1, 1857. This is one of the most important measures passed since the [illegible] the Government.

Congress has also, at the suggestion of the President, passed a vote of thanks to [illegible] of the Civil Code, Don [illegible] Andres Bello, the Senate, [illegible] Government, [illegible] Chambers, afterwards [illegible] the same. The Government has further been voted the sum of [illegible] publication of his labors in this work, which [illegible] engaged his attention during a period [illegible] years, and also leave to retire on full pay [illegible] post as first officer in the Department of [illegible] duties, which, for many years, Mr. BELLO has [illegible] with so much practical wisdom.

A charter has been further granted to a company proposing to construct a railway, the cars to be drawn by animals, between the port of [illegible] the City of Santiago and the centre of [illegible]

We regret we cannot add any [illegible] to the railway project, but we [illegible] to Congress the sum of [illegible] a charter has been granted, [illegible] Government [illegible] Congress for [illegible] hitherto.

We have to record on this [illegible]

STATE AFFAIRS.

TWO SESSIONS IN ONE.

REPORTS OF EARNEST WORK.

The Legislature Convenes—And Goes Right to Business.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1864.

I have to communicate the unusual and interesting fact that the Legislature of this State has met, and is now in session. It may be a very small affair, but it is the only one of the kind now in existence, and I am sure that all who have any sympathy with popular institutions will be glad to hear that it is alive and kicking. Indeed, it is more than alive and kicking—it is earnestly at work, and has been at work for several days. Its members are not spending their time in talking about what they intend to do, but are actually doing it. They are not wasting the public money in idle discussions, but are earning their per diem allowance by hard and honest labor. In short, they are behaving themselves in a manner which is as unusual as it is commendable, and which, if imitated by their colleagues in other States, would do much to restore the credit of our legislative bodies with the people.

The Legislature met at noon on the 4th inst., pursuant to the Constitution, which requires that it shall assemble on the first Monday in January in every year. Both Houses were promptly organized, and the Governor's Message was delivered to them in person. It is a very able and interesting document, and I shall probably have occasion to refer to it hereafter. At present I will only say that it recommends the passage of a number of measures which are of the highest importance to the welfare of the State, and which, if carried into effect, will confer lasting benefits upon the people. Among the most important of these recommendations are those which relate to the Canals, the Public Debt, the Militia, and the Metropolitan Police. The Governor has evidently given the subject of Canal Improvement the most careful consideration, and has presented it in a manner which cannot fail to command the attention of every member of the Legislature. He has also called attention to the necessity of providing for the speedy payment of the State Debt, and has suggested the propriety of applying to that object the surplus revenue which will be derived from the Canals during the next few years. He has also recommended the passage of a law to prevent the further increase of the Debt, and has urged the necessity of providing for the gradual reduction of the principal. In relation to the Militia, he has recommended the passage of a law which will place the whole force of the State upon a more efficient footing than it has ever been before, and which will enable it to render prompt and effective service in the event of any sudden emergency. He has also called attention to the defenseless condition of the Northern frontier, and has urged the necessity of taking immediate steps to place it in a proper state of defense. In relation to the Metropolitan Police, he has recommended the passage of a law which will place the force entirely beyond the control of politicians, and will render it impossible for any Police Commissioner to use the force under his control for political purposes. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from removing any member of the force except for cause, and after a fair trial before a Board composed of impartial men. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from interfering with the elections, except in case of riot or disturbance, and which will prevent them from using the Police force for the purpose of intimidating voters. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been convicted of any infamous crime, and which will require them to dismiss from the force any member who may be convicted of any such crime during his continuance in office. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been engaged in any election district as a political worker, or who has been a member of any political club or association, during the year next preceding his appointment. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been convicted of any election fraud, or who has been engaged in any attempt to commit such fraud. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been engaged in any duel, or who has been concerned in sending a challenge to fight a duel. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been engaged in any prize fight, or who has been concerned in sending a challenge to fight a prize fight. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been engaged in any gambling transaction, or who has been concerned in sending a challenge to fight a gambling transaction. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been engaged in any attempt to bribe a member of the Legislature, or who has been concerned in sending a challenge to fight a member of the Legislature. He has also recommended the passage of a law which will prevent the Police Commissioners from appointing any person to the force who has been engaged in any attempt to bribe a member of the Police Commissioners, or who has been concerned in sending a challenge to fight a member of the Police Commissioners

LAW INTELLIGENCE

AGRICULTURAL

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES

BOARDING.

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COUNTRY LANDS.

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REMOVAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

PROPOSALS.

INSTRUCTION.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Common Pleas.

The Common Pleas and Sessions, in Chambers, at the City Hall. Present, Judge Pierson, presiding. The following motions will be submitted to the Court on Monday, at 10 A. M.:

Motion to be submitted by the counsel of the petitioner.

PETER G. STUYVESANT,
H. P. RAILSTON.

Common Council of Aldermen.

Tuesday, Before the Board met.

A letter from the Commissioners of Pilots, relative to the appointment of Pilots, was received and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A letter from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, relative to the Croton Water Rents, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance

New-York Daily Times Steamer January 31 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The Great Southern Republic—Time is so Short.

A lecture on "The Great Southern Republic—Time is Short"—was delivered by Mr. FAIRMAN last evening, in Clinton Hall, before a very limited audience. The lecturer began by laying down as a basis for his remarks, that the Union was a confederation between a sovereign and a slave. He then proceeded to consider the advantages which the former had derived from the latter, and which it is to-day enjoying. The whole country, he said, was dependent upon the South for its supply of cotton, and the North was the only market for its manufactures. Of late years, however, the South had begun to manufacture for herself, and the North was losing her market. The lecturer then proceeded to show that the South was the only section of the country which was prosperous, and that the North was in a state of bankruptcy. He then proceeded to consider the causes which had led to the present state of affairs, and attributed them to the fact that the Northern people had been educated to believe that the Southern people were a race of slaves, and that they themselves were the only free people in the world. He then proceeded to show that the Southern people were not slaves, but were the most independent people in the world. He then proceeded to show that the Northern people were the slaves of the Southern people, and that they were ruled by a despotic power, which was the Federal Government. He then proceeded to show that the Southern people were not desirous of separating from the North, but that they were only desirous of being left alone to manage their own affairs. He then proceeded to show that the Southern people were not desirous of seceding from the Union